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SUNDAY DECEMBER 10, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

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FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. P. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.There can be no doubt that
the Senate did an eminently wise
thing when it adjourned, after elect-
ing a President and Lieutenant
Governor, refusing to prolong the
session and thus involve the State
in the expenditure of thousands of
dollars for the mileage and per diem
of members. This was the first
step taken to afford evidence of the
earnestness of a majority of the
Senate to avoid unnecessary out-
lays.The *Abeville Flag* of Dec. 2,
contains the following precise and
valuable information, published, we
presume, for the enlightenment of
the benighted dwellers in the region
where ignorance covers the land and
gross ignorance the people. It says,
with reference to Christmas: "This
memorable day is near at hand, it
comes on the 25th of December this-
year." When did it, and when will
it occur on any other day?The *St. James Sentinel* of
December 6, has had its discern-
ment quickened of late. It emits
the following observation:"There are now two five cent
daily papers in New Orleans. The
National Republican and the *Com-
mercial Bulletin*, both good reading
papers, but of opposite politics."Speaker Carter is "sneaking
directly or indirectly to sanction or
recognize the legality of the action
of the members of the 'Senate' in
the election of Mr. Pinchback to the
office of Lieutenant Governor. Cer-
tainly he is, and who wouldn't be if
in the same plight? But not with-
standing all this, we opine
that he is *Li Governor* though.MALIGNITY AND FALSE-
HOOD UNMASKED.The *National Republican* of Friday
afternoon contains a "communica-
ted" article in which it is said that
"Senator Ingraham desires it to be
made known that he voted as a col-
ored man against Mr. Pinchback,
because of the contempt and deris-
ion which the latter has shown to
the memory and family of Governor
Dunn."It is lamentable that this self-
constituted champion and avenger
of the honor and dignity of the
"memory and family" did not think
it necessary to support this vague
and uncertain testimony, these
groundless and vindictive charges,
with some specific allegations. As
he has omitted this necessary per-
formance we will supply it and ad-
duce what we know occurred on the
melancholy occasion of Mr.
Dunn's illness and death. As soon
as Mr. Pinchback learned of Mr.
Dunn's illness he betrayed an ear-
nest solicitude, and in company with
another gentleman and myself hur-
ried to his residence to ascertain
the real condition of the sufferer.
Mr. Pinchback's sympathies and
regret were immediately enlisted
and expressed, and every utterance
of his impressed the observer of his
conduct or the listener to his
language of the earnestness of his
sorrow at the threatened catastro-
phe. Indeed so great did his
interest in the case of Mr. Dunn
show itself that he was unwilling to
believe even the decision of the
medical men, that the case was
hopeless.When death snatched Mr. Dunn
away, Mr. Pinchback with Senators
Jenks, Harris, Barber and others,
constituted Senator Barber a com-
mittee of one to place at the dis-
posal of the family and friends of the
deceased, the services of the gentle-
man named to any extent or in any
capacity required.On the day of the funeral, Mr.
Pinchback was early at the house
of mourning, and observed with
what scrupulous exactness and pre-
cision he was passed over by every
agent employed by those officiating
at the obsequies, while men who
scarcely knew Mr. Dunn were dig-
nified with the badges of "chief
mourners," or assigned to the posi-
tion of "pull bearers." He saw
with indignation the toadying to
men of another race on account of
servility to "color," until overcome
with the disgusting exhibitions his
self-respect revolted at the scenes,
and he fled the spot where such
heartless manifestations over the
dead, were made to blend horribly
with ostentatious mourning and
hellish malignity, and sought refuge
in the place assigned for "Senators"
there to assuage the pangs of sorrow
he was made to feel.That period over, a "commemo-
ration meeting" was called, a num-
ber of friends more or less promi-
nent, were invited. It is known
and admitted, notwithstanding what
the jealousy and malice of Mr. In-
graham may "wish to be known" that
Mr. Pinchback is the foremost Rep-
resentative man of his race in this
State, and yet no invitation was ex-
tended to him to participate.In the face of these facts would
any honest man desire Mr. Pinch-
back to fawn and cringe in servile
humility to heartless men and beg
to be roushased an opportunity to
appear in a mourning crowd? We
are sure not.And yet the chief manipulator
of these outrages has the barefaced
effrontery to give as his reason for
voting against Mr. Pinchback, that
he was guilty of "contempt and
derision." False, False, False.
Another calumny is, that Lieuten-
ant Governor Pinchback, on the
same day of his election, "had a
policeman who was on duty at the
house of Governor Dunn removed."
We are authorized by Mr. Pinch-
back to pronounce this a wilful
AND MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD. That he
has not taken his seat as President
of the Metropolitan Police Board,
and in no form nor manner what-
ever interfered with this body up
to the present time.

PRACTICAL REFORM.

The Governor and acting Lieuten-
ant Governor, in their capacity of
Commissioners of printing under
the law, held a meeting on Dec. 8,
and peremptorily annulled forty-
seven contracts which had during
the present year been variously en-
tered into with as many newspapers
in the city and the parishes, for the
publication of the journals of the
House and Senate, the laws of the
session of 1871, and parochial print-
ing and advertising; thus at one
stroke swooping indiscriminately de-
stroying "friend and foe," and de-
monstrating their earnestness in
the matter of economical reform. Their
action has already received the ap-
proval of the "city press," and will
without doubt be coincided with even
by those who may immediately feel
the effects of so sudden a stop to
"the supplies."PRETENDED FRIENDSHIP—
AWAY WITH IT.The acrimony and virulence with
which the *National Republican* has
joined in the Democratic crusade
against Mr. Pinchback's character
since his election by the Senate to
the presidency of that body, and the
Lieutenant Governorship, in oppo-
sition to the Customhouse-Demo-
cratic candidate, gives direct and
unequivocal denial to the ridiculous
and hollow pretense of many of the
supporters and endorsers of that
nondescript organ, and the intimate
associates of those who conduct it,
both colored and white, that they
are "not fighting Pinchback," but
only warring against Governor War-
moth. We have repeatedly pro-
nounced this "distinction without a
difference" as too inappreciable to
ordinary comprehension, and we
are not therefore disappointed to
find that the men themselves who
pretended to this novelty, found it
impossible to clothe their thoughts
in appropriate expressions without
necessarily belittling and traducing
Mr. Pinchback equally with Gov-
ernor Warmoth.We do not make this point for
the purpose of complaining of this
course towards either of the dig-
nities referred to, but we desire
to direct attention specially to the
attitude of this sheet, while some of
its leading men, its shining lights
are proclaiming their good will and
friendship towards Mr. Pinchback.
He desires no such traitorous
friendship. If the period has ar-
rived when political differences
must drive men, hitherto friends
into unseemly hostility, and rend
the friendships of "affinity and
consanguinity," why let men openly
assume the position with all its
responsibilities and advantages or
disadvantages; but save us from the
deceit and mockery of men who
pretend unyielding friendship, and
esteem, and yet seize every oppor-
tunity to stab and wound and
destroy.

REFORM MOCKERIES.

It is refreshing to observe with
what complacency some people can
dispose of conscience, memory and
discretion when once they arrive at
that comfortable conclusion that
the ends justify the means. There
is no doubt now that the design and
intention of the "Gallin gun" crowd
has been, from first to last, to ob-
tain control of the Republican party
of this State, or ruin it in their
diabolical efforts.Foiled in this nefarious design,
we find them now engaged in the
laudable undertaking of maligning
and abusing the men they could not
cavil or scare into combination
with them. We have a notable case
in point. The *National Republican*,
of which the Speaker of the House
of Representatives, Colonel Carter,
is the reputed chief editor, has re-
cently been devoting much of its
energies to the "band of corruption-
ists" composed of the supporters of
the administration, and claiming for
its side all that is just and immac-
ulate, and pure and lovely and of
good report. Suppose we submit
three or four items as they have
been handed to us, and ask the "N.
R." to tell us who "plundered the
State" when opportunities present
on themselves?The warrants for the mileage of
the House Committee on Railroads,
seven members, were signed by
Speaker Carter for \$2300 each, when
it is known that not a mile of road
was travelled.The State paid for the services
of the Speaker on the Committee
of Public and Private Lands only
\$2100. The House Enrollment
Committee had on it fifty-eight
clerks, among whom are the names
of Mr. Bebe, Col. Jack Wharton,
and Tom Oshittree.The *Cameron Times*, a paper
never in existence, but owned by
Speaker Carter, received \$6000 for
publishing the Journal of the House
of Representatives.We suggest these items to the
consideration of those who are in
search of "the plunderers." They
may find in the Colonel a man who
has contributed some honor to his
office.ACQUITTAL OF J. D. HOUSTON.—
Our readers are familiar with the
fact that the case of the State vs.
James D. Houston, indicted on the
charge of the manslaughter of Ar-
thur Grier, was transferred to the
Second Judicial District of Jeff-
erson. This case occupied the atten-
tion of the Court for two or three
days and was disposed of on Fri-
day last by a verdict of "not guilty."

DEMOCRATIC COALITION.

Whatever may be said of the co-
alition formed by the Democratic
Senators with the disaffected clique,
one thing is unmistakable that the
sole object and aim of that party is
to disorganize and divide Republi-
cans, and to promote this they will
resort to any device however ap-
parently dishonorable or desper-
ate to compass their much adored
object to slide into power through
the breach.The great bulk of the Republican
party of this State will not fail to
penetrate these designs, and dis-
card the men and faction among
us who thus dare to tamper and
coquette with an avowed and ra-
cious foe, whose every record is
hostile to the enjoyment of equal
civil and political liberty to the
colored man. Whose most authori-
tative exponents to-day all over
the country denounce the Four-
teenth and Fifteenth amendments to
the Constitution of the United
States, declare neither of them
valid, and labor, and hope, and
sacrifice, and wait for the ultimate
triumph of Democracy.And these are the men, this is
the party we find Republicans af-
filiating with under the delusive
and pretended guise of "Reform"
for the overthrow of the only regu-
lar and effective Republican organ-
ization in the State. A party to
secure whose vote in the election of
President of the Senate, a man, a
colored man, Senator Ingraham who
is claimed by the organ of that
hybrid association, to "stand better
as a leader of his race than Mr.
Pinchback," had to be ignored, and
while loudly claiming and contend-
ing that the office should be filled
by a colored man, were driven to so
far pander to the prejudices of their
Democratic allies as to nominate a
white man, and with singular incon-
sistency claim it to have been done
"in the name of the Republican
party of Louisiana."The Republican party of this
State as long as it remains true to
its principles never can nor will en-
dorse any such course, and the men
who to fast themselves into power
and position joined the Democracy,
will be "made to reap in the not
distant future, the reward of their
own doings. Their unworthiness
and treachery will meet with
merited casting out.The *New Orleans Times* in
some of its efforts to be sarcastic
succeeds in making itself so su-
preinely contemptible that we
wonder it doesn't see that its at-
tempts "cost more than they come
to." It is now engaged in the very
laudable undertaking of ferreting
all the most discreditable things it
can discover against Lieutenant
Governor Pinchback. And it finds
out that he started out in life as a
"knife shiner" and passing up
through a variety of vicissitudes
which men of the stamp of the
Times writer, made a necessity for
poor colored youth, etc., lauds him-
self in the position he fills to-day.It were arrant foolishness to re-
mind the reader, of the host of noble
men, some of the wisest and best
of this country and of the world,
whose origin is as obscure and
whose antecedents are no more
aristocratic than Mr. Pinchbacks.
Whose parentage are not to be
found in the pages of Debreit or
Burke, but who by their own ener-
gies, industry and perseverance im-
pressed themselves on the age in
which they lived and left the en-
couraging record of their achieve-
ments to beckon us on to similar
fields of usefulness and honor.FAMILY REUNION.—Two or three
days ago, Mr. William Kenner, who
resides in the country, visited the
city, and the four brothers met to-
gether around the family board in
health, harmony and hilarity for
the first time in seventeen years. Great
was their joy and rejoicing in con-
sequence. We are not aware how
many "friends and neighbors they
called in to rejoice with them," but
we regret that a prior engagement
prevented us from availing ourself
of the invitation of our genial friend
"Dick." We are glad to hear that
the occasion was worthily improved.Yesterday's *State Register* is
responsible for the following:
"Lost has moved down to Iberia
where he has started a newspaper
called the *Statesman*. A casual
glance at the suggestions of this
new organ, added to some knowl-
edge of their author, induces us to
say that a large number of people
have been sent to the penitentiary
for practicing just such statesman-
ship as Lost preaches."THE CAMILLA BALL will take
place to-morrow evening in the
Mechanics' Institute according to
previous announcement.

MASSONIC.

At a meeting of Berry Lodge No.
45, recently, for the election of offi-
cers for the ensuing year, the fol-
lowing were elected and appointed:L. DeGruy, W. M.
F. C. Anderson, S. W.
O. B. Ronde, J. W.
T. L. Habean, Treasurer.
Isidore Rieras, S. D.
Wm. Thompson, J. D.
John Lewis, S. S.
O. Fernandez, J. S.
O. Giovanni, Tyler.

Republicans on a Jubilee.

SERENADE TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
PINCHBACK AND SENATOR HARRIS.The jubilant feelings of the Re-
publicans of New Orleans, conse-
quent upon the victory in the Sen-
ate yesterday, over the combined
forces of the factionists and Demo-
crats, found vent last night in a
most enthusiastic demonstration.About 11 P. M., prominent and
influential members of our party,
some two hundred in all, accom-
panied by a fine brass band, sud-
denly awakened spirit-stirring melo-
dies in front of the residence of the
newly elected Lieutenant Governor,
Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.After two or three airs had been
played, Mr. Pinchback made his
appearance, and, in his usual felici-
tous and happy manner, thanked
those who were testifying their
respect for and confidence in him.
He regretted that painting and the
repairs which his residence was
undergoing prevented him from
inviting his friends thereto, but he
quietly suggested that he knew
where refreshments for the inner
man could be procured.This suggestion resulted in an
adjournment to the rooms of the
Louisiana Progressive Club, where
wine and wit flowed freely, and
patriotic sentiments, including "con-
tinued confusion to the immaterial
colition," were quaffed in bumpers.A motion to extend the serenade
to include Senator A. B. Harris, of
Concordia parish, who is tempora-
rily residing on Rampart street,
near Barracks, was cordially acqui-
esced in, and headed by the band,
disconsoling martial strains, the
welcome was as hearty and
cordial as the Senator's reputation
warranted his friends in expecting,
and toasts and speeches soon again
became the order of the occasion.Governor Pinchback introduced
Senator Harris to those whom he
had not previously met, and took
advantage of the opportunity to
heartily indorse his consistency and
earnestness as a Republican through-
out his public career in Louisiana.Senator Harris commented upon
the victory over the Customhouse-
Democratic alliance as the salvation
of the party in Louisiana; eulogized
the late Oscar J. Dunn in eloquent
terms, and stated that this alliance
was deliberate treachery to the
teachings and principles of the
deceased Lieutenant Governor. He
concluded by the assertion that H.
C. Warmoth as Governor and P.
B. S. Pinchback as Lieutenant
Governor would carry the Republi-
can party to victory in 1872 with
a majority of 40,000 votes, which
sentiment was received with pro-
longed and enthusiastic cheering.Senators Hunsaker and Noland
followed in a similar strain, and
added to the enthusiastic feeling
already existing.It was well into the morning
when the party dispersed. All felt
and expressed the conviction that
a new lease of power had been won
for the Republican party in this
State, and that they could afford to
transcend their usual regular habits
a little.—N. O. Republican, Dec. 7.EXTRA SESSION
OF THE SENATE.

SECOND DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Thursday, December 7, 1871.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the
Senate; Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Bar-
ber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Camp-
bell, Combland, Daigle, Fitch, Gallip,
Harris, Harwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham,
Jenks, Kelo, Lewis, Lynch, McMillan,
Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith,
Swords, Sypher, Todd, Thomas, Thomp-
son, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—33.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stettell.

The minutes of the previous day's ses-
sion were approved and their reading dis-
posed with.

On motion of Mr. Harris, and on a call

of the yeas and nays, the Senate adjourned
by the following vote:Yeas: Messrs. Barber, Blackman, But-
ler, Campbell, Fitch, Gallip, Harris,
Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelo, Lynch, Noland,
Ragan, Swords, Thompson, Twitchell,
Whitney, Wilcox—18.Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Bowman,
Combland, Daigle, Harwig, Ingraham,
O'Hara, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Thomas,
Todd—12.The President then announced that the
Senate had adjourned sine die.CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of Senate.

CARD FROM SENATOR BUTLER.

AN INFAMOUS PLOT REVEALED.

We fall in language sufficiently strong
to express our abhorrence of men so devoid
of love for freedom and Republican insti-
tutions as to conceive and threaten to ex-
ecute the vile scheme exposed in the ap-
pendix statement. The author, Senator
Edward Butler, of Plaquemine parish, is
an earnest, honest, conscientious Republi-
can, who has performed valiant service
for the National as well as our State Gov-
ernment, and is justly ranked among the
leaders of the colored people of Louisiana.
Nothing but a stern sense of public duty
could have induced him to uncover the
recklessly ambitious, plotting of men
with whom he had been in political affilia-
tion, but the Senator considered the de-
signs disclosed to him too revolutionary
and dangerous to the well-being of the
people to justify silence. But the Ameri-
can people, thank God, will stand a firm
and unyielding barrier between the Presi-
dent and any such tyrannical usurpation.
We hope our contemporaries will give
Senator Butler's Card a wide circula-
tion.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., DEC. 8, 1871.

I consider it a duty to make public the
following facts, in order that President
Grant may know how he is misrepresented,
if he be so, and the people of the United
States, if he be not so misrepresented, may
learn to what desperate extremes the Presi-
dent has determined to go to extend and
perpetuate his power.Just before the election for Lieutenant
Governor of Louisiana, vice Hon. O. J.
Dunn, deceased, the United States Marshal
for this State, Hon. S. B. Packard, sought
me and stated that I was ruining my
future prospects by not joining his side,
to wit: the Republican minority and
Democratic coalition. That it was of no
great consequence whether the Warmoth
Republicans elected the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor or not, or even if Warmoth suc-
ceeded in obtaining re-election in 1872,
for in that event they had the guarantee of
President Grant that he would at once de-
clare martial law and give his political friends
all the offices. He urged me for these
reasons to vote for his candidate, and added
that Gen. Reynolds would be in military
command here, and everything would be
right with him.

E. BUTLER.

Senator, Fifth Senatorial District.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL
TREATY.The Commercial Treaty concluded
in 1870 between France and
England, for ten years, is now open
to abrogation by either party on
giving one year's notice. It is es-
sentially a free-trade treaty—that is,
a step towards putting France
and England in economical relations
with each other similar to those
which exist between the various
States of this Union. The origin of
the treaty was unfortunate, as it
was a mere emanation of the Em-
peror's will, on which the nation
was not consulted; but it has
proved satisfactory to nearly all
Frenchmen not engaged in the cot-
ton or iron trades. It was, however,
always an object of fierce hostility
on the part of Mr. Thiers, who is
a protectionist of the last century;
and when he took office and made
M. Poyet-Quertier, a Roman man-
ufacturer, and as ardent a protec-
tionist as himself, his Minister of
Finance, everybody felt the treaty
was doomed. Nevertheless, it now
appears that the new government
recoils from abrogating it, and has
contented itself with trying to
negotiate some modifications of
it, but thus far unsuccessfully.
In the meantime, the Cobden
Club, in England, as a sort of
tribute to the memory of their
patron, who was the author of the
treaty, has issued a pamphlet,
giving the result of ten years of its
working, taken from the "Annals of
Foreign Trade," published by the
French Ministry of Commerce, and
they are tolerably instructive. The
"general commerce" of France had
increased in value, from 1860 to
1868, by \$540,000,000, including in
this all importations and exportations
of all kinds, and for all pur-
poses—that is, importations, whether
for consumption or for re-exporta-
tion, and exportations, whether of
French or foreign products. In the
"special commerce," or importations
for consumption only, and exportations
of French products only, there was
in the same period an in-
crease in value of \$392,000,000 in
the exports, and of \$131,800,000 in
the imports.It ought to be remembered, too,
in examining these figures, that
French trade with England trade
forms a fourth of the whole foreigntrade of France, while the English
trade with France forms only a
tenth of the whole foreign trade of
England. The wine and silk trades,
which form the most important
branches of French industry, and
whose interests are most powerfully
affected by the treaty, have, how-
ever, actually not gained in the same
proportion in the above period as
other branches in which France is
exposed to competition, having been
unfavorably affected by the outbreak
of our war and the resulting tariff.
But the most curious and instructive
of the facts extracted from the
returns by the Cobden Club is this:
the coasting trade France is reserved
by a rigid navigation law to French
bottoms—her foreign carrying-trade,
of course, is open to all nations.Well, during the period in which
the treaty has been in operation,
the returns show that French ton-
nage employed in the foreign and
colonial trade has steadily increased,
while the tonnage employed in the
coasting trade has declined. The
French steam tonnage engaged in
the trade with England has increas-
ed tenfold. It is safe to say that,
in the presence of these facts, the
treaty is not in as much danger as
seemed at first, and the more time
there is given to the French people
to recover from the confusion of
mind wrought by the war, the less
likelihood there is even of its being
modified.—Nation.

A Voice from Virginia.

Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia,
has made his contribution of ad-
vice to the Democratic party in its
extremity, and it is, that in the
Presidential campaign of next year
the name of Democrat and Conser-
vative be dropped, and that "the
high and holy purposes" of the
Democratic party be indicated by
the name of "Constitutional party."
This proposition has a fine old
Bellevue flavor. Our platform, said
that famous party, is the Union, the
Constitution, and the enforcement
of the laws. But it may truly be
said of Mr. Stuart's method of
Democratic victory made easy that
the name he suggests is as appropri-
ate as those that he would dis-
card. A party which, while de-
fending and extending human slave-
ry, called itself Democratic, and
while actively in one part of the
country, and passively in the other,
trying to overthrow the govern-
ment, called itself Conservative,
may also, when foiled in the attempt
to destroy the Constitution, solemnly
call itself Constitutional. The mot-
ley host called the Democratic party
is quite as constitutional as it is
democratic, and as conservative as
it is constitutional.Mr. Stuart proposes to rebuild
"the Temple of Liberty," and ad-
vises union with Messrs. Schurz,
Trumbull, Cox, of Ohio, Grant
Brown, and William M. Evans for
that purpose. They are very ex-
cellent men, but they are hardly
ready to become cat's paws. They
probably do not wish the re-nun-
ciation of the President; but to
suppose them, therefore, willing to
bring the Democratic party into
power, as a less disastrous alterna-
tive, is fatally to accuse their patri-
otism and sense. For in all the
rumor of coalition, of new parties,
of plotting and planning and con-
spiring, there is one constant fact
which can never be overlooked, and
which should be constantly stated,
namely that the coalition is a de-
perate device of the Democratic
party to save itself. New parties
are formed only when old issues
are so obsolete that the force of the
new disintegrates both parties.
The Republican party was a union
of old Whigs and Democrats upon
a wholly new platform. It was not
the Whig party reinforced by dis-
contented Democrats and called by
a new name. The Whigs who
joined repudiated their old party
platform, and the Democrats did
likewise, and the old organizations
of both parties continued.But there is no such situation
now. For what is the commanding
issue which necessarily dissolves
both of the great parties? Nobody
pretends that there is any. Re-
verence for the Constitution is not an
issue, because both parties profess
the utmost regard for it; and what
imaginable security could the Demo-
cratic party give of higher respect
for it than the Republicans, when
the whole country knows that the
Southern Democrats drew their
swords because they could not im-
pose a meaning hostile to liberty
upon the Constitution? What ob-
ject that was ever dear to any Re-
publican does he hope to gain by
weakening his own party to
strengthen the Democrats? It is
not true that both parties are dis-
solving, and that a new party is inevitable. The
which favors
frankly that the
division between
Mr. Schurz and
party. It does
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band; and it is
to show Mr. S.
left the Republi-
the Democrats.The election
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lican party has
desired are
We see with re-
who despair of
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—even if it see
—for the party
liberty, rather
served slavery—UNITED STA
COURT FO
ERN DISTRI
ANA.The parishes
this District are
do, DeSoto, Bos-
borne, Bienville,
toches, Sabine,
son, Union, Mr.
Caldwell, Cade,
Franklin, Riehl-
son, Tensas and
The extreme
parish from No-
say, is seven hun-
it is really over
foes "for travel-

The New York World, which favors the coalition, says that there is no real line of division between Republicans like Mr. Schurz and the Democratic party. It does not say and it does not mean that its party should disband; and its argument is intended to show Mr. Schurz that if he has left the Republicans, he must join the Democrats.

The elections, also, show a Republican union and firmness which indicate the deep conviction of the American people that Republican ascendancy is the guarantee of peace and progress. It is the plain significance of those elections which has so startled the Democratic chiefs that they are lost in perplexity as to their future course, and have issued proposals to all dissatisfied persons. It is by the Republican party that the reforms most desired are to be accomplished. We see with regret honorable men who despair of the party. But we believe that as the time for action approaches they will recover something of their old faith, and decide—even if it seem to them no more—for the party which has saved liberty, rather than that which has served slavery.—Harper's Weekly.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

The parishes that will compose this District are the following: Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Webster, Claiborne, Bienville, Red River, Natchitoches, Sabine, Grant, Winn, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Onachita, Caldwell, Calcasieu, Concordia, Franklin, Richland, Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Vernon.

The extreme portion of Caddo parish from New Orleans, we will say, is seven hundred miles, though it is really over that. The marshal's fees for travel in going only to serve any process, warrant, attachment, or other writ, including writs of subpoena in civil and criminal cases, six cents per mile—to be computed from the place of service to the court or place where the writ or process is returned.—(Brightly's Digest, p. 275, §10.)

This would allow him \$42 for his service—rainous to litigants and government.

For expenses while employed in endeavoring to arrest, under process, any person charged with or convicted of a crime, the sum actually expended, not to exceed two dollars per day, in addition to his compensation for service and travel.—(see same authority.)

There are many other expenses by the government—in the summoning of jurors and witnesses in behalf of the United States, and in behalf of any prisoner, to be tried for offences against the same, besides incidental expenses that we do not mention, which all go towards convincing us that a United States District Court in this part of the State, is needed.

We hope Congress will view this matter from our stand-point, and legislate for the interest of the people and the government. Money will be saved to the government by the re-establishment of this Court; the laws of the United States will be put in practical and effective force in this part of the State, and those who lay themselves liable to be tried under the same will be dealt with at home, and not dragged off and black-mailed by the United States Commissioner in the city of New Orleans.

The petition we publish to-day will be circulated in all the above parishes for signatures, which, no doubt, will be readily obtained, without regard to party; and we invite the assistance of the press, throughout the District, in the advocacy of this measure.

PETITION.

To our Senators and Representatives. We, the undersigned citizens of the parish of — State of Louisiana, would particularly call your attention to the necessity of re-establishing the United States Court for the Northern District of Louisiana.

It is not necessary in this petition to enumerate all the reasons why this Court should be re-established. Any person acquainted with the geography of the State, will see at a glance that the Court sitting in New Orleans is too far removed from the people of North Louisiana, to make it anything else but a hardship and a practical denial of justice for them to go into it for redress, or be compelled to attend by compulsory process.

The large amount of business before the United States District

Court in this State, resulting from the fact that New Orleans has a large and constantly increasing maritime and commercial business affords an additional reason for the re-establishment of this Court.

The expense to the Government saved in the mileage of the Marshal in cases where the Government is bound for the costs—the extreme portion of the State being over seven hundred miles from the place where the Court sits—would more than pay the officers of this District. The enforcement of the many acts of Congress in which the people are vitally interested and which are now in this part of the State a dead letter, call for the immediate re-establishment of this Court.

Hoping that you will lend your valuable assistance in the premises and present this petition to Congress is our prayer.—Louisiana Intelligencer.

SEVENTH WARD.

RESOLUTIONS RATIFYING THE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN ELECTING LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

At a meeting of the Warmoth and Pinchback Pioneers, of the Seventh Ward, held at their hall, on Thursday evening, December 7, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The election by the State Senate of the Hon. P. B. Pinchback, to the position of Lieutenant Governor, has given another proof of the integrity and strength of the Republican party, and of the determination of his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth and his co-workers, to protect the political interests of all classes composing said party; and

Whereas, The action of the Custom-house faction, in forming an alliance with the Democratic Senators, relinquishing the claims of the colored people to representation, thus disregarding one of the most important principles that has heretofore bound us together, and disregarding the party principles; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this club are hereby tendered to his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, and the honorable Senators, who, by their co-operation, saved us from political defeat; and be it

Resolved, That we deprecate the action of the pretended Republicans composing the bolting element as malicious, destructive, desperate, unwarrantable and unpatriotic in their efforts to rule or ruin; and be it

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the New Orleans Republican.

J. B. JOURDAIN, President.

WM. J. MOORE, Secretary.

Special Notice.

ROOMS LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB, New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1871.

The members of the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB are hereby notified of a meeting to take place on TUESDAY evening December 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. WM. G. BROWN, Secretary.

Commercial.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9—11:30 A. M.

COTTON.—We notice a better feeling, partially induced by the improved condition of the New York market, and prices are stronger but without any quotable change. Thus far about 2000 bales have sold at prices mostly within the range of our last evening's quotations.—Pic.

Yesterday's sales embraced 6300 bales, and the market closed as follows:

Average Exchange	Figures.
Low Ordinary.....	16 @ 17
Good Ordinary.....	18 @ 18 1/2
Low Middling.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Middling.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Strict Middling.....	19 1/2 @ 20
Good Middling.....	20 @ 20 1/2

SUGAR.—

Good Fair, 3 lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Yellow Clarified.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fair.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Full white.....	9 @ 9 1/2
White.....	11 @ 12

MOLASSES.—

Centrifugal.....	25 @ 30
Fair.....	32 @ 36
Prime.....	42
Reboiled, plantation, 3 gallon.....	30 @
Reboiled, refinery.....	30 @ 65
Golden Syrup.....	\$1 00

FLOUR.—

Superfine.....	6 7/8
Double extra.....	7 4/8
Treble extra.....	7 7/8
Good Treble Extra.....	7 5/8
Good Extra.....	7 3/8
Choice Extra.....	7 7/8 and 8 00

COEN.—

White mixed.....	75
Yellow.....	76
White.....	78
Choice White, in Dundee.....	78
St. Charles county White.....	—
Mixed, in poor order.....	—

OATS.—

St. Louis, 3 bushel.....	58 @ 55
Galeas.....	54
Choice.....	—
St. Louis, 100 lbs.....	1 40

HAY.—

Western, 3 ton.....	35 00
Choice.....	42 00

PORE.—

Summer-cured Moss.....	—
Winter-packed Moss.....	—
Retaining.....	15 00 @ 16 25

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Interesting Items.

How Hot Iron may be Handled.

About the year 1893, one Licquette, a Spaniard, astonished not only the ignorant, but chemists and other men of science, by the impunity with which he handled red-hot iron and molten lead, drank boiling oil, and performed other feats equally miraculous. While he was at Naples he attracted the attention of Professor Sementem, who narrowly watched all his operations and endeavored to discover his secret. Sementem's efforts, after performing several experiments upon himself, were finally crowned with success. He found that by friction with sulphuric acid, diluted with water, the skin might be made insensible to the action of the heat of red-hot iron; a solution of alum, evaporated until it became spongy, appeared to be still more effectual. After having rubbed the parts which were rendered, in some degree, incombustible with hard soap, he discovered on the application of hot iron that their insensibility was increased. He then determined on again rubbing the parts with soap, and after this found that the hot iron not only occasioned no pain, but that it actually did not burn the hair. Being thus far satisfied, the professor applied hard soap to his tongue until it became insensible to the heat of the iron; and after having placed an ointment composed of soap mixed with a solution of alum upon it, boiling oil did not burn it. While the oil remained on the tongue a slight hissing was heard, similar to that of hot iron when thrust into water; the oil soon cooled, and was then swallowed without danger. Several scientific men have since successfully repeated the experiment of Professor Sementem.—*Ec.*

Colored Lawyers in Kentucky.

On the 24th inst., an "innovation upon the old-time customs and prejudices of the Kentucky bar," says the Louisville Courier-Journal, "which was begun on Monday, in the examination of N. R. Harper and Geo. Griffiths, both colored, as to their fitness for the practice of law in the State courts, was consummated by their being licensed and fully admitted to the bar of this State." They had passed a very creditable examination, and were complimented by the judges on the manner in which they acquitted themselves, and it is predicted by their friends that they will reflect credit upon their race by the ability with which they will fulfill the duties of their profession. They have inaugurated a new dispensation, the dignity of which it is incumbent upon them to uphold, and the Courier does not think that they will receive anything but the kindest treatment from the white members of their profession.

The Gift of Tact.—What a wonderful oil upon the machinery of human affairs tact is! To know just what to say, and when to say it, and to whom to say it—to know when to be silent, and when deferentially to listen—is a great gift. No one can fully appreciate this quality who has not had the misfortune of living with a blundering person, who never moves or speaks without unintentionally wounding or offending somebody. Contiguity with such a one is fearful to the nerves, and temper, too. We doubt whether tact, in any considerable degree, can be acquired. It is born with some, and is as natural to them as the color of their eyes or hair. We have seen little children who were perfect in it, without the slightest idea, of course of the diplomacy they were enacting.

A new mill for grinding wheat by percussion, while it is unsupported and falling freely, as being projected through the air, is in operation in Edinburgh. The wheat in passing through the machine is struck by a series of bars moving at an immense speed in opposite directions; it is thus instantaneously reduced to a state ready for bolting, no injurious heat being caused, and the flour produced is of much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerably less. The advantages are the very light and rarely needed repairs it requires compared with millstones, the fewer men required, and consequent saving in wages, the exemption from loss by scorching, the small ground and space occupied, and the much less driving power needed.

Fun and Fancy.

"You say, Mrs. Smith, that you have lived with the defendant eight years. Does the court understand from this, that you are married to him?"

"In course it doe."

"Have you a marriage certificate?"

"Yes, your honor, three on 'em—two gals and a boy."

"Have you any traveling inkstands?" asked a lady of a young stationer. "No ma'am, we have them with feet and legs, but they are not old enough to travel yet."

Two gentlemen were lately examining the breast of a plough on a stall in a market place.

"I'll bet you a guinea," said one, "you don't know what this is for."

"Done," said the other, "it is for sale." The bet was won and the wager paid.

"Captain, I have caught a Tartar." "Fetch him along then."

"He won't come." "Come along yourself and leave him." "I can't; he won't let me."

An apothecary's boy was lately sent to leave at one house a box of pills and at another six live fowls. Confused on the way, he left the pills where the fowls should have gone, and the fowls at the pill place. The folks who received the fowls were astonished at reading the accompanying direction, "swallow one every two hours!"

"Hear the words of instruction, my son, while you are sober," said a sailor, "for it is not possible to be taught when you are tight."

A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it weighs only four ounces.

The wheel of Fortune must have belonged originally to an omnibus; for it is continually "taking up" and "putting down" people.

A critic describes a lady vocalist's voice as being as clear as a bell, and says one can see through it. Does he mean that it is cracked?

"You have to work for a living, I s'pose," said a white gloved young man to an honest mechanic, "what is your trade?" "A rope maker, at your service," replied the worker.

In the war of the revolution John Bull wasted a great many balls which the Yankees were piling up. While doing so the British commander sent a message to them, "We want balls; will you sell them?" The answer was, "we want powder; send us powder and we'll return your balls."

A merchant examining a hog's head of hardware, on comparing it with the invoice, found it all right, except a hammer less than the invoice.

"Och, don't be trouble!" said the porter, "Sare the boy took it out to open the hog's head with."

A young fop about starting down to New Orleans, proposed to purchase a life preserver. "Oh you'll not want it," suggested the clerk, "bags of wind won't sink."

"Mr. Smith, you said you officiated in a pulpit; do you mean by that that you preached?" "No I held the light for the man that did." "Ah! the court understood you differently. They supposed that the discourse came from you."

"No sir, I only threw a little light on it." No levity, Mr. Smith, stand down.

A lady of a celebrated physician, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients—at which she exclaimed, "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions; it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his work."

A man hearing of another who was a hundred years old said contemptuously: "Pshaw! what a fuss about nothing! Why, if my grandfather was alive he would be a hundred and fifty years old."

"Sarah," said a young man, the other day, "why don't you wear ear-rings?" "Because I haven't had my ears pierced." "I will bore them for you, then." "Thank you, sir; you have done that enough."

A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to the Post Office, and money to pay the postage. Having returned with the money, he said, "Guess I've done the thing sick, I seen a good many folks puttin' letters in the Post Office through a hole, and so I watched my chance, and got mine in for nothing."

"An Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, but didn't like the country. 'I was sick all the time I was there,' said he, 'and if I had lived there till this time I'd be dead a year ago.'"

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For tickets apply to A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to W. BEDELL, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD, General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on Monday, November 21, 1870, and passenger trains will run as follows:

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